The late dreadful Earthquakes no Proof of God's particular Wrath against the Portuguese:

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SERMON

PREACHEDAT

pleasing. Weeks in viewing the Magnificence of the City, and

LITCHFIELD,

On Sunday, DECEMBER 7, 1755.

By T. S E W A R D,
Canon of LITCHFIELD.

LONDON:

Printed for J. and R. Tonson and S. DRAPER.

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[Price 6d.

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particular Warangaining West cruzing

The Author was formerly entertained with great Hospitality by the Gentlemen of the English Factory at Lisbon, and passed some pleafing Weeks in viewing the Magnificence of the City, and the Beauties of the adjacent Country. The Sense therefore of its dreadful Calamity being enhanced by Gratitude and Friendship, he was induced very early to preach on this melancholy Subject, and before the Order for a Fast the Sermon was sent to the Press, designed chiefly as a Present to Friends, to whom alone a Writer can be ferviceable, whose Name awakes not the Attention of the Public

A Superstition is attacked, which is deep-rooted in the Heart of Man, and which very few even of our own Church, and much fewer, I believe, of any other, are wholly exempt from. It is hoped therefore, that the Publication may tend fome little to confirm that rational System of Religion which excludes every Species of Superstition; a System which the Infidel and Enthusiast join their Efforts to dispossess us of, and to substitute in

its stead a Christianity not founded on Argument.

LOWDOW.

Canon of LITCHIELD.

MDCCLVI.

Tribled for Land R. Tonson and E. Dangen

LUKE XIII. 4, 5.

Those eighteen upon whom the Tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were Sinners above all Men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

Such that the benevolent Sentiments of our bleffed Saviour on a Number of unfortunate Men, who were overwhelmed by the sudden Fall of a Tower in Siloam; such too was the charitable Sentence which he pronounced on some Galileans, whom Pilate had murdered in the Temple of God, and mingled their Blood with their Sacrifices.

Very different, and far less charitable, had been the Sentiments of his Audience on those Subjects; for tho' it is not expressly said, that the Persons who spake of these murdered Galileans, had supposed them guilty of some enormous Crimes, for which so heavy a Judgment had befallen them,

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yet from our Saviour's Speech, who answered to their Thoughts as well as their Words, it is very clear, that such was the Sentence which had

passed in their Hearts.

Nor were the best of Men, even his own Disciples, free from the Guilt of having formed such bard Censures upon the Missortunes of their Fellow-Creatures; for when they saw a Man that had been born blind, they supposed it a fudgment for some grievous Sin that either be or his Parents had committed. One of these they thought the undoubted cause, and only asked their Lord which it was. But he in that Instance, as well as in his Answer to those fews who told him of Pilate's Cruelty, strongly rebukes their Censoriousness, and probably corrected a Fault which they had been subject to from their Instancy.

But this excellent Advice against aggravating the extraordinary Distresses of our unfortunate Brethren, by supposing them the immediate Consequence of some extraordinary Guilt; whatever Weight it had on the Apostles of Christ, is far from having its due Influence with the generality of Christians. Every Sect of Religion, every Party in Politics, every Nation contending with others, all are apt to triumph in the Distresses of their Rivals, to look on their Missortunes as certain Signs of God's Wrath against them, and to thank God, not as they ought

to do, that he has not afflicted themselves with those Judgments which they may have more deserved; but with the self-applauding Pharise, they thank him, or rather boast themselves, that they are not such impious Wretches as to be the Objects of such Vengeance. The Disasters of their Adversaries appear Proofs of God's detesting their Principles and Party, and approving their own; tho' they generally are each so partial to themselves, that when the like or worse Disasters fall on their own Heads, they are not ready to condemn, for that Reason, either their own Principles or Practices, or to think that Heaven has declared in Favour of their Enemies.

Numberless are the Instances of this Conduct, both in old Times and in latter Days: I shall just mention a remarkable one in our own Nation. In the Civil Wars of the last Century, how did each Party brandish the Judgments of God against each other? How did the conquering Side triumph for a while in full Assurance of their Success being an evident Token of God's espousing their Cause, and of their being the Elect, the sole Favourites of Heaven? How did they insult the King and his Friends, as hated of God, and placed on high, as Marks of his Indignation against Tyranny and Oppression? and no sooner was the Scene reversed, the Victors vanquished by their own Dissensions, and

and many of the Regicides condemn'd to the like ignominious Deaths that they had brought on the King; than the Conquerors were as ready in pointing out the Judgments of God upon their Enemies, and were as confident that their own Success was a Proof of his approving their Cause and Principles as the others had been before.*

While

* Among the Instances of Persons boasting of Judgments against their Enemies, I shall select one, which being a local one to the People of Litchfield, will be to them particularly interesting. In the Civil Wars, Lord Brook was irreconcileably averse to the Government in Church and State; altho', fays Lord Clarendon, in his own Nature, he was a very civil well-bumoured Man. That he was bonest appears from his refusing at York, when in the King's Power, the Oath of Protestation against the Scots in 1639, which all the Scots and all the English Lords, except Lord Say and Him, swallowed without Scruple, tho' the Actions of many of them were quite inconfiftent with fuch an Oath. After the Battle of Edge-Hill, Lord Brook was fent by the Parliament to harangue the Citizens of London, where, greatly magnifying the Advantage gained by their Party, and strongly rinctured with the Fanaticism of the Age, he told them, that there were near two Thousand of the opposite Side, and only One Hundred " of theirs, flain; " This, fays he, is a very miraculous thing. He that " dealt fo wonderfully heretofore, it were to distrust him, if we did " not think he would do so again; truly we are a dear People exceedingly beloved of God."

Here we see him consident, that a Success, which was of very doubtful Authority, for both Sides claimed the Victory, was a full Proof of God's Love to them, and Hate to their Enemies. In the beginning of the Year 1643, he came to besiege the Close of the Cathedral at Litchfield, which being then esteemed a very strong Fortress, was defended by the Earl of Chesterfield, and a great number of the King's Friends. Before he opened the Siege, he made a long Prayer, as was his Custom, before the Army, and is said to have begged

While both Parties were thus in their turns boasting of Judgments which had fallen on their Foes, the Papists,

"that God would by some special Token manifest to them his Appro-" bation of that their Design; that if the Cause was not just and right, " he might presently be cut off"—Extempore Effusions are often ill-remembred. The former Part of the Prayer feems highly probable and exactly of a piece with his Speech in Guildhall; the latter expressing a Doubt of the Goodness of his Cause seems quite out of Character, and was probably an Addition to his Prayer.—He planted his Battery against the South-East Gate of the Close, standing himself in a Window to direct the Gunners, but a fudden Shout of the Soldiers causing him to come to the Door; One, Diot, a Clergyman's Son, who was deaf and dumb, being placed on the Battlements of the Lady-Choir, levelled at him and shot him, tho' armed Cap-a-pie, thro' the Eye into the Brain; the Aim was not exact, for the Ball first glanced on a Piece of Timber. The Spot whereon he fell, in Dam-Street, is still distinguished, by being left unpaved. On this memorable Accident, it is no wonder, that the opposite Party should retort a Judgment upon him; and Arch-Bishop Laud, in his History, observes three Things: " First, That this great and known Enemy of Cathedral Churches died thus fearfully in the Assault of a Ca-" thedral. 2d, That this happened on St. Chad's Day, of which Saint " the Cathedral bears the Name. 3d, This Lord being two Years " before upon the Thames, upon some Discourse about St. Paul's " Church, then in their Eye, he told some young Lords, he hoped to " live to fee that one Stone of that Building should not be left upon another: "But that Church stands yet, and that Eye is put out that hoped to " fee the Ruins of it."-

Thus does a Protestant Bishop call in the Countenance of a Popish Saint, to turn the common Fate of War into a miraculous Judgment. But if a Miracle was wrought in defence of the Cathedral, how came Sir John Gell, who was next in Command after Lord Brook, to take and almost demolish it, and his Posterity to continue to this Day in quiet Possession of a large Estate belonging to it?—How unsit was Bishop Land, then in Prison, and shortly to be beheaded, to call suffering in any Cause a Proof of God's Displeasure? How did the Enemy retort as a Judgment against him, that Prin, who was condemned in

Papifes, who saw the dreadful Calamities that each had brought on the other, triumphed in their turn, and

the Star Chamber to the Pillory, Loss of Ears, and perpetual Imprisonment without Colour of Law, [See the Trial at large, not that difhonest Abridgment of it by Salmon only for writing against Stage-Plays, which happened to exasperate the Queen, as she had Plays acted in her Parlour, according to the French Custom, most Sunday-Evenings, and once had with her Courtiers acted in a Play herfelf; that this Man so ill used by the Bishop should at last become the Parliamentary Manager against him; and that the latter, who had been an Instrument of condemning the former without Law, should at last himself perish without Law? for he was hunted down by a Cry of Wretches in a Manner more illegal and more pityable than Lord Strafford, and which was only exceeded by the miserable Fate of the King himself. In the dreadful Conflicts of that Age, Distresses were allotted to the best of Men on both Sides, and whoever makes them a Proof of Guilt will fet up a very bad Criterion of Vice and Virtue.

A Cynic Wit and Orator of the succeeding Age, has a whole Sermon sull of Judgments against those that were against him and his Party; who, speaking of Lord Brook's Death, after enumerating most of the above-mentioned Circumstances, concludes——" He asked " of God a Sign, and God gave him one; signing him on the Fore- bead with such a Mark as he is like to be known by to all Po-

" fterity."

Bishop Tillotson has a Sermon on the Subject of Judgments, which seems levelled against this of Dr. South, his Text the same that I have chosen; where he very justly observes—"That all Sorts of Men are very superstitiously affected this way; all Parties are very greedy to catch at any Shadow of a Parallel between the Judgments that besel their Enemies and the Sins which they suppose them guilty of. Fancy is an endless thing; and if we go this way to work, then he that hath the best Wit, is like to be the best Interpreter of God's Judgments."—He, on this Subject, quotes a wise Observation of Thuanus, Turbatis odio aut amore animis, ut sit in Religionis Dissentionibus, pro se quisque omnia superstitiose interpretatur. Men's Minds being actuated by Love or Hatred, as it happens in Religious Contentions, each

and thought the whole Civil War a Judgment on both, for having separated themselves from what they call their Catholic Church.

Thus did all Sides brand their Adversaries as the Outcasts of God, none of them foreseeing that these dreadful Constitutes between Indefeasible Prerogative, and unbounded Licentiousness, between too potent an Hierarchy, an All-levelling Independency, and the restless Attempts of Popery for a Re-establishment, would be in the End productive of the just and happy Medium between all those Extremes, our present excellent Constitution in Church and State. For this we have the highest Reason to be thankful to God by a due Sense of our own Demerits, and the Greatness of the Blessing.

But as Men are still prone to censure the Faults of others rather than their own; I shall briefly point out the great Presumption, and the great Uncharitableness of thus interpreting any remarkable Calamity of our Fellow-Creatures, to be a Mark of

God's particular Indignation against them.

That it is great Presumption thus to pretend to know the secret Counsels of God, to fathom the Depths of

each superstitiously interprets the Circumstances of every Event in his own Favour.—To this I will only add.—Let every Man who is inclined to construe Calamities into Judgments, ask himself this Question—Was I ever willing to acknowledge any Missortune that fell on one of my own Principles to be a Proof of God's disapproving them? or did I ever hear of any Man who would allow it.

Infinite

Infinite Wisdom, and to interpret the meaning of his Judgments, which are far above out of our Sight, we have abundant Proofs from Scripture. The whole Book of Job seems written on purpose to root it out from the Minds of Men; for what Calamities ever fell fo thick on the Head of one Man as on his? His Flocks, his Herds, his numerous Servants, his beloved Sons and Daughters, tho' dispersed in different Places, all at one time destroyed by fignal Calamities, and the dreadful Tidings poured into his Ears from every Quarter. Lastly, himself smitten with the most painful and loathsome Disease; his Blood turned into a Mass of Corruption; his Skin into one universal Sore. Not only his Enemies, but his best Friends thought him accursed of God for some monstrous Sins that he had concealed from the Eyes of Men: notwithstanding which, we are well affured, that he was the wifest, the best, the most virtuous, the most beloved of God, of all the Men then in the World.

Is not this enough to stop the Mouth of Presumption with regard to Judgments, and for ever to silence the Tongue of Censure? Alas! we find it did not do it; the Jews in our Saviour's time were as forward to misinterpret the Judgments of God against the Perfons on whom they had fallen, as if the Book of Job had not been written, nor ever read in their Synagogues.

Our Saviour, who alone knew the fecret Counsels of God, more than once rebukes them for this Prefumption; fumption; and there is something remarkably striking in the Words of my Text, now the Event has explained the full Meaning of them. Think ye, that those eighteen. upon whom the Tower in Siloam fell and flew them, were Sinners above all Men that dwelt in Ferufalem? I tell you, nay; but unless Ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Which we may thus paraphrase. " Men of Ferusa-" lem, ye are apt to believe that the Fall of the Tower " in Stoam was a fignal Judgment for some very un-" common Sins of those who were crushed by it; " whereas, their sudden Deaths by this Accident, " was no more a Proof of their Superior Guilt, "than a Fever or Apoplexy, or any of the common " Distempers which destroy the Life of Man. They " of them who were good, were cut off in Mercy, " and will be far happier in another World. They " who were wicked were cut off in Mercy too, and " better had it been for many of You who now live " in Ease and Plenty, that you had been one of their " Number; for you will be guilty of a much ce greater Wickedness than any of them ever com-" mitted; you will flay the just one of God; you will " murder your own Messiah, the Redeemer and " Saviour of the World; you will bring his sacred " Blood upon yourselves and your Children; for " which, fuch an amazing Series of terrible Judg-" ments shall fall on you, and them; such a com-" plicated Destruction of your City and Temple, " that

"that you will wish not only Towers, but Hills "and Mountains to fall on you, if they could cover you from God's never-ending Wrath, and "ever-lasting Vengeance"—Such was the dreadful

" everlasting Vengeance."---Such was the dreadful Rebuke which was couched in our Saviour's Words,

except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

But we Christians have now a stronger Argument to prove that the most dreadful Afflictions of this World, are no Proof of God's Anger than ev'n the Example of Job, or the Advice of our Saviour. It is, that he himself was a Man of Sorrows and acquainted with Grief, that he appeared to his Enemies deserted and smitten of God; and that he was raised on the Cross a Spectacle of Mifery to Heaven and Earth. Hence a Christ crucified was a Stumbling-Block to the Fews, and to the Greeks, Foolishness; and we shall ill have learned Christ ourselves, if after this, we interpret the Misfortunes of any to be Proofs of their Guilt or of our own comparative Virtues. If others Sufferings are greater than ours, shall we dare to tax them with greater Wickedness, when the only Sinless, the only Perfect Man that ever lived, suffered the most painful, the most afflictive, and the most ignominious Death?

One Vice often gives Birth to others, and this Presumption usually begets great Uncharitableness. It takes off that Pity which is due to Distress, and

so defeats one great End of God's afflicting some, and blessing others. For all the good things we enjoy, we are Debtors to God, and cannot repay him but by communicating a Part to those who are destitute of them. But if we shoot out our Arrows, ev'n bitter Words, if we wound them with Censure who are before wounded with Sorrow, we act the Part not of Christians, nay not of Men, but of Devils, whose Delight is to be the Accusers and Tormentors of their Brethren.

But perhaps you will fay, are there not many In-stances in Scripture of God's pouring out his Vengeance upon Cities and Nations for the Wickedness of those who dwell therein? and when we see the like Judgments in our Days, should we not ascribe them to the same Causes?—I answer, No.—Whatever are the Causes, they are not revealed to us as they were to the Prophets of the Old and New Testament. And without an express Revelation, we have no Right to assign the End and Purpose of God's Providence when his Arm is lifted up either to defend or destroy a Nation.

We do not deny but that God may still exert supernatural Powers, or he may from the Beginning of Time have ordained that the Course of natural Events may so coincide with the moral Actions of particular Cities or Nations, that Storms or Earthquakes, Famines or Plagues may fulfil some

great

Providence may in such Instances have all the Effects of a supernatural and particular one. But supposing either of these, and that we knew that some uncommon and extensive Calamities arose either from the Intervention of supernatural Powers, or from the common Rotation of natural Causes preordained by the Greator for a particular purpose of his moral Government; yet ought we not from thence to conclude any thing of the comparative Wickedness of the Sufferers, but charitably to hope that he chasteneth because he loveth, and scourgeth whom he receiveth.

But Christians, have Reason, I think, to believe that Storms and Earthquakes, Famine and Pestilence are among the general Judgments of God against Sin; that they came with Sin into the World among other Executioners of the Sentence of Death upon all Mankind; and that one Event for the most Part happeneth to the Righteous and

to the Wicked.

The Case of the Jews was widely different, they were under an immediate and particular Providence. Temporary Rewards and temporary Curses were the Sanctions of their Law; and hence we may account for the Opinion of the Jews in our Saviour's Time, that Ruin only overwhelmed the Ungodly; notwithstanding the Case of Job, who was not under

under the Mosaic Dispensation. That Dispensation ceased on the Destruction of the Temple, and the Sanctions of the Christian Law are the Rewards and Punishments not of this but of a future State.

We are therefore to look on this World as fuited to the general State of Mankind, all under the Condemnation of Death. God has annexed to most Crimes natural Judgments; Pains, Diseases, and premature Old-Age are the Penalties inflicted on Luft and Debauchery, Glutony and Drunkennefs; Hatred and Envy are Self-Tormentors; Anger and Fury ferment in our Souls, and shake them like Earthquakes; and every boisterous, every malignant Passion is like a troubled Sea whose Waters cast up Mire and Dirt. These are the Storms against which we ought to exert all our Powers, these we may subdue, for against these we are fure that constant and fervent Prayer will avail much. If we subdue these, the Storms without cannot really hurt us; they may bring temporal Death, but Death will then be the Gate of Heaven.

It is indeed our Duty to pray against temporal as well as spiritual Evils, but with far less Fervency, and in absolute Subserviency to the latter. ther our Prayers will ever avert an impending Ruin, and change the fettled Laws of Nature, is quite uncertain: But they will do more; if they bring forth

forth no Fruit here, they will repay an hundred-fold hereafter.—In this Hope let us rest; Death is the Lot of all; there is not so much Difference in the Manner of it as we are apt to imagine: What are construed Judgments, because uncommon, are often not more agonizing than the commonest and most natural Deaths; the accumulating Pains of one dying in a raging Fever are perhaps equal to the more acute but shorter Agonies of one that is burnt in his House; the racking Tortures of the Gout and Stone have been as exquisite as Bruises of the Flesh, and Fractures of Bones, by the Fall of Roofs and Battlements.

Consider therefore the Poison of Herbs and Minerals, the Stings of Scorpions and Serpents, the Ravages of Famine, War, and the dreadful Devastations of Hurricanes and Earthquakes, as much the general Judgments of God against Sin, as the radical Diseases that lurk in all our Bodies.——Without an express Revelation we have no Right to particularise them.

The natural Man, from a View of these various Enemies of Life, concludes only, Let us eat and drink, for To-morrow we die. Nay, the most learned of the Heathens drew no other Consequence from them, than that a wise Man should not fear Death, because Fear could not prevent it; or, be-

cause

cause Death was an utter Extinction of Being*. But the Christian is much better instructed; he is taught to watch and pray, because he knows in general how frail his Life is, but knows not the Hour of his Summons. This Uncertainty, so idly talked of by the Heathen Philosophers, is urged by our Lord, as the strongest Motive to babitual Piety, being inseparably connected with the Sentence at the Day of Judgment.

Imminent Dangers, to each Individual, should quicken his Vigilance of Prayer; great and national Dangers should awaken national Devotions.

The Wisdom of the World calls this the Reasoning of superstitious Terror; the pretended Philosopher says, he can set forth the Causes of these destructive Operations of Nature. He talks, perhaps, of nitrous, sulphureous and mineral Particles, somenting in the Air, and bursting into Lightening and Thunder, and when confined and exploded within the Bowels of the Earth, shaking and rending whole Kingdoms by the Violence of their Expansion.—But how soon does this boasted Knowledge end in Darkness and Ignorance? Thou talk st of Causes, when thou know'st only Effects. From similar Experiments,

Men

^{*} See the real Sentiments of the Philosophers of Greece and Rome, with regard to Death and a future State, very evidently fet forth, by Dr. Warburton, in the Divine Legation of Moses.

Men of Learning have told thee what are probably the constituent Particles which give Birth to the Thunder. But wouldst thou think Vegetation sufficiently accounted for, by faying, that Plants are nourished by Earth and Water in Asia, just as they are in Europe? Little more dost thou fay, in telling us, that Compounds fimilar to those which the Chymist moulds into Gunpowder, form Lightening and Earthquakes: For whence or how do thefe fubtle Particles possess this amazing Elasticity? ----Here thou art Ignorance itself .---- And if thou drawest no Moral Reflections from hence, if thou concludeft, that thefe, because natural, are therefore not the Voice of God calling Men to Repentance; whatever thou knowest of the Cause, thou knowest nothing of the Effect which the God of Nature intended .--- In this respect, thou art worse than Ignorance.

True Wisdom consisteth not in finding out a few Links in the Chain of Causes, but in discovering the moral Good that all the Dispensations of Providence, all the Operations and Phænomena of Nature ought to produce; that the Blessings of healthful Suns and fruitful Seasons should be Matter of Praise and Thanksgiving; that all her pernicious Qualities, all her Ministers of Destruction

should rouze us from our Lethargy of Sin.

11AFF artering in the Divine Landien of Moses. I

All the natural System acts in subserviency to the moral one.

This is the Philosophy of Christ. Philosophy that will make its Disciples wise indeed, even wife unto Salvation.

When God's natural Judgments therefore are remarkably visible in the Earth, Woe be to that Nation, who does not learn Righteousness. Woe be to those who are not candid in Sentiment, and compassionate in Word and Deed to the Afflicted and Miserable; who exaggerate the comparative Guilt of the Sufferers, and turn not their Eyes upon their own Sins, which may have much more deserved the Chastisement of an offended God.

Let us, my Brethien, when we hear of thoufands and ten thousands overwhelmed in sudden
Destruction, resect how happy were the Good and
Virtuous among them, whom the Lord, at his unlooked-for Visitation, found watchful and ready at
his Call. And how necessary it is to be constantly
prepared, lest we receive the like unexpected Summons. Let us therefore, by constant and servent
Prayer, endeavour to gain a consistend Habit of
Piety and Virtue; let us be in perfect Charity with
all Men, and particularly so with the Afflicted and
Miserable.——Then need we not fear, tho the Hills
be moved, and Mountains carried into the Midst of
the Sea, tho the Waters thereof rage and swell, and

Earth open wide her Mouth to Swallow us up

quick.

I doubt not but thro' this Discourse, you have had in your thoughts the dreadful Calamity of a neighbouring Nation; where a City, which a few Weeks ago was the Pride, the Glory, the Treasury of Europe, is now a Heap of Ruin. She that was raised like Rome of Old upon a Circle of beautiful. Hills, and spread abroad upon the Banks of one of the noblest Harbours in the World; She that was great among the Nations, and a Princess among the Provinces, is now become folitary and defolate. She that fate as the Empress of the Ocean, and daily received the Riches of both Indies into her Lap, is now stript of her beautiful Garments, and lies weeping in Duft and Ashes. " I saw, says one of " the unhappy Sufferers, that great and superb City " overthrown by Shocks, which heaved up the " most ponderous Edifices, and shook them just " as Reeds are shaken by the Wind."

O how vain and unstable are all things under the Sun! how absurd for poor Mortals to boast themselves in the Multitude of their Riches, the Magnificence of their Mansions, or even the wide Extent of their Dominions !--Behold a City who had long enjoyed Peace within her Walls and Plenteousness within her Palaces, can now afford neither Shelter against the Storm, nor Covering against the Winter's

ter's Cold. All her People mourn; her Merchants who had the Wealth of Nobles, her Nobles who many of them had been Princes in Foreign Lands, wandring to and fro and not knowing where to lay their Heads. Nay, her King himself, the wealthiest Monarch in Europe, and perhaps in the World, calling out for Bread to relieve his Soul.

And is it nothing to us that live in Ease and Prosperity? Can we hear of the miserable Condition of our Allies and Friends without Pity and Compassion? without a fervent Desire to contribute to their Relief, and to send them, when opportunity offers, proper Testimonies of our Be-

nevolence? | out eval. Jant en

Let us on this melancholy occasion be sure to avoid those presumptuous, those uncharitable Censures of calling the Portuguese greater Sinners than other Nations of Europe, but let us suppose our Saviour speaking to us in the Words of my Text, I tell you nay, but unless ye repent ye shall all likewise perish, if not by a sudden Destruction in this World, by a much more dreadful One in the next.

It is necessary that we should be warned against this, as the Spirit of Censure is already gone forth, and some are apt to ascribe this signal Destruction either to the Cruelty of their Inquisition; to the bigotted Idolatry of the People; or, to the frequent Murders committed in their Streets. While the

Roman

Roman Catholicks will be full as ready to ascribe it to their Commerce with the Protestants, and their fuffering fo many, whom they call Heretics, to fojourn amongst them. a bas of bas of gainbasw

But let us turn our Eyes upon the Sins of our own People, and instead of dwelling at this time on the superstitious Bigotry of the unhappy Portuguese, let us reflect upon the Libertinism and Infidelity that are publickly boafted of by Numbers in this Nation, on the horrid Imprecations and blafphemous Oaths that are daily founding in our Ears; and on the little Sense of Religion that appears in almost all Ranks and Degrees of Men amongst us. Let all of us therefore that have the least Sense of it left, first humble ourselves before the Almighty, and by our repentant Prayers endeavour to deprecate his Vengeance.

Let us next feize this Opportunity of shewing to all the World the charitable the benign Temper of the Church of England, by forgetting all Diftinction between Protestants and Papists, and only confidering the Portuguese as our Neighbours and Brethren labouring under the most afflictive Diftreffes that have for many Ages fallen on any People. Our compassionate and benevolent King has fet us a worthy Example, and called on his Parliament for their generous Assistance, and if he should think fit to apply to all his People for their

their private Charity, let us liberally bestow a Share of the good Things we enjoy on those who of late possessed them in as great or much greater Abundance than ourselves, but are now reduced to the lowest Wretchedness.

Let us next reflect that if God at any time now acts by a particular intervening Providence, it is most probably in the Protection of religious States and Kingdoms, because the Prosperity or Downfall of these is part of that great prophetic System, the Outlines of which are sketched out by Isaiah, Daniel, and others in the Old Testament, and are more clearly marked by St. Paul, St. Peter, and particularly by that prophetic Evangelist St. John.

Such a National Charity therefore is the most likely Means to cover the Multitude of our National Sins; to be a Shield against the Sword of our Enemies which is now ready to be drawn forth against us, to defend us either from a sudden or a lingring Destruction, and to preserve our Beloved Constitution in Church and State to us and our Posterity for ever.



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